

trees were cut down. All, I believe, were found near the periphery of the stumps, and were living apparently under quite damp conditions, which was scarcely the case where Mr. G. T. Lyle and myself found them in the New Forest in 1913 (*vide* Entom. vol. xlvii. p. 190). All appeared to be *R. maculicollis*, Steph.; some of the larvæ were quite small. During the search a number of *Campodea*, presumably *C. staphylinus*, were found. Mr. D. Sharp gave me a male *R. maculicollis*, taken in the New Forest in April.

Sialis lutaria, Linn., was first noticed on April 19th, near Brockenhurst, in the New Forest.

Hemerobius humuli, Linn., was taken on May 17th on the North Downs near the Silent Pool in Surrey; while *H. lutescens*, Fabr. (or possibly *H. humuli*), and *H. micans*, Oliv., were met with in the New Forest on August 19th.

Of the genus *Chrysopa*, *C. flava*, Scop., was taken at Littleworth Common, Surrey, on June 17th; *C. ventralis*, Curt., in the New Forest on May 30th and 31st; *C. prasina*, Ramb., in the New Forest on August 16th; *C. perla*, Linn., in the New Forest on May 31st and June 22nd, as well as on the North Downs in Surrey, near Albury, on June 27th; *C. vulgaris*, Sch., at Duck Hole Bog, in the New Forest, on September 2nd. Mr. Lyle sent me a living example of the last from the New Forest, swept from heather, on September 19th, when a good number were about. A damaged example of the genus from the New Forest in August appears to be *C. alba*, Linn. Mr. G. T. Porritt says that in some seasons *C. tenella*, Sch., is abundant in his garden, but in 1914 he saw two only, although constantly on the look-out for them.

Panorpa communis, Linn., was noticed in the New Forest—a male, July 4th–5th, a female on June 22nd.

On October 25th Mr. E. A. C. Stowell sent me a specimen of the scarce Neuropteran *Drepanepteryx phalenoïdes*, Linn. He found it sitting very quietly on the glass of a street lamp in the outskirts of Bexhill, between 10 o'clock and 10.30, about three-quarters of a mile from the sea on the road to Pevensey. There were some new houses near and a piece of waste ground covered with gorse, briars, small sallows, &c.—a field abandoned for building purposes; the soil was clay. As Mr. Stowell did not recognise it at first, the night of capture was not noted; but it was in the last week of July or the first fortnight of August, during a "dead season" at the lamps, the summer things being over and the autumn ones not begun. Mr. Stowell says:—"The one who named it *Drepanepteryx phalenoïdes* hit it exactly. *Drepana* is the hook-tip genus of moths, and *phalenoïdes* means, I take it, 'moth-like.' It is *exactly* like *Drepana falcataria*, and 'By the flickering moonbeam's misty light and the lantern dimly burning' I took it for that species. I soon found there

was something wrong; but I had never before seen a 'fly' with a moth-pattern on its wings. Previously I had looked upon Neuroptera with a sort of benevolent neutrality only. When alive, it sat with its wings like a very steep roof, after the manner of the caddis-flies." The insect was exhibited by me at the meeting of the Entomological Society on December 2nd, 1914, when Messrs. H. J. Turner and O. E. Janson told me that they each possessed a specimen; but that belonging to the former is without data, while Mr. Janson is not at the present time able to put his hand upon the latter.*

Writing the next day, Mr. E. A. Butler said:—"As far as I know, this is the second specimen from the Hastings district. The first was one that I took when a boy, somewhere about the



Drepanopteryx phalaenoides, Linn. ($\times 3$). W. J. Lucas photo.
(The head is a little damaged.)

late 'fifties' or early 'sixties' at Hastings. Of course I did not know what it was when I took it, and it was some years before I found out the name of it. About thirty years ago I shewed Mr. McLachlan all that was left of the specimen—the right fore wing—and he confirmed the identification of the insect. Even this relic seems to have now disappeared, as I cannot find it anywhere. I am sorry to be unable to give the exact date of the capture." In the Ent. Mo. Mag. vol. xxi. pp. 54 *et seq.*, Mr. K. J. Morton has collected much information with regard to this insect and its occurrence in Britain.

Kingston-on-Thames, July, 1914.

* I hear now that this specimen of *D. phalaenoides*, believed to be unrecorded, was given by Mr. Janson to Mr. C. A. Briggs. It is labelled:—"From the cabinet of F. Walker, Lanarkshire." It is mounted on a rather heavy pin, and is in poor condition.

ADDITIONS TO THE LIST OF KENT APHIDIDÆ.

By FRED. V. THEOBALD, M.A.

THE following aphides were found in Kent in 1914–1915, and are additions to the lists I have already published in this Journal. Besides those mentioned here, I have a handsome new species of *Macrosiphum* found swarming on red valerian (*Centhranthus ruber*) on the chalk cliffs at Margate and at Wye; a new *Macrosiphum* on red lamium (*Lamium purpureum*), and a new *Rhizobius* on the roots of spruce (*Picea sitchensis*).

Macrosiphum fragariæ, Koch.—This very fine green mealy species with black head, legs, and long thin outwardly curved cornicles, was found at Wye, June 30th, 1914, on leaves and stalks of the strawberry, and on the valerian (*Centhranthus ruber*); alate females were just appearing. They occurred in company with *Macrosiphum centhranthus*, nov. sp.

Macrosiphoniella chrysanthemi, Del Guercio.—Alate and apterous females in the end of September, and on to December both out of doors and under glass on cultivated chrysanthemums at Wye and Maidstone, doing a considerable amount of damage.

Aphis urticaria, Kalténbach.—Abundant on nettles, Wye, June 7th, 1914, and June 21st, 1915, and swarming on wall pellitory (*Parietaria officinalis*) May to October, both apterous and alate females, somewhat smaller than those on the nettles in June and July, 1912–1914.

Aphis adjecta, Walker.—Littlestone and on Romney Marsh, June 14th, 1914, on the flower heads of the hound's-tongue (*Cynoglossum officinale*); many apterous females. This marked, very small yellow species does not seem to have been recorded since it was described.

Aphis infuscata, Koch.—Romney Marsh, June 14th, 1914, on *Prunus spinosus*—alate and apterous females, curling up the small leaves, some of which were pale yellow and pink.

Aphis helichrysi, Kalténbach.—Bearsted, June 13th, 1914, alate and apteræ swarming in the flower heads of the yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*).

Aphis anthrisci, Kalténbach.—On flower stalks and blossoms of *Anthriscus*, sp., Wye, July 8th, 1914. This species was much attended by ants, which swarmed over the two colonies I found, and yet they did not appear to be producing much "honey dew."

Aphis sedi, Kalténbach.—On the yellow sedum or wall pepper (*Sedum acre*) at Littlestone, June 14th, 1914, and Wye, July 17th, 1914; two alate females, and two apteræ. Apparently very rare in this district of England, as I have frequently searched for it and only managed to get three specimens at Littlestone and one at Wye last year.

Aphis chrysanthemi, Walker.—Clustering on the flower stalks